

RECREATION AREA IMPROVEMENT

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 562



INTRODUCTION

Recreation area improvement is establishing plants or manipulating existing plants to improve an area for recreational use.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

This practice is used to increase the attractiveness and usefulness of recreation areas and to protect the natural resources.

Recreation area improvement may involve establishing grasses, legumes, vines, shrubs, trees, or other plants that enhance recreational values. The practice may also include selectively reducing existing stands of vegetation or trimming woody plants, such as trees and shrubs, to improve an area for the planned recreational use.

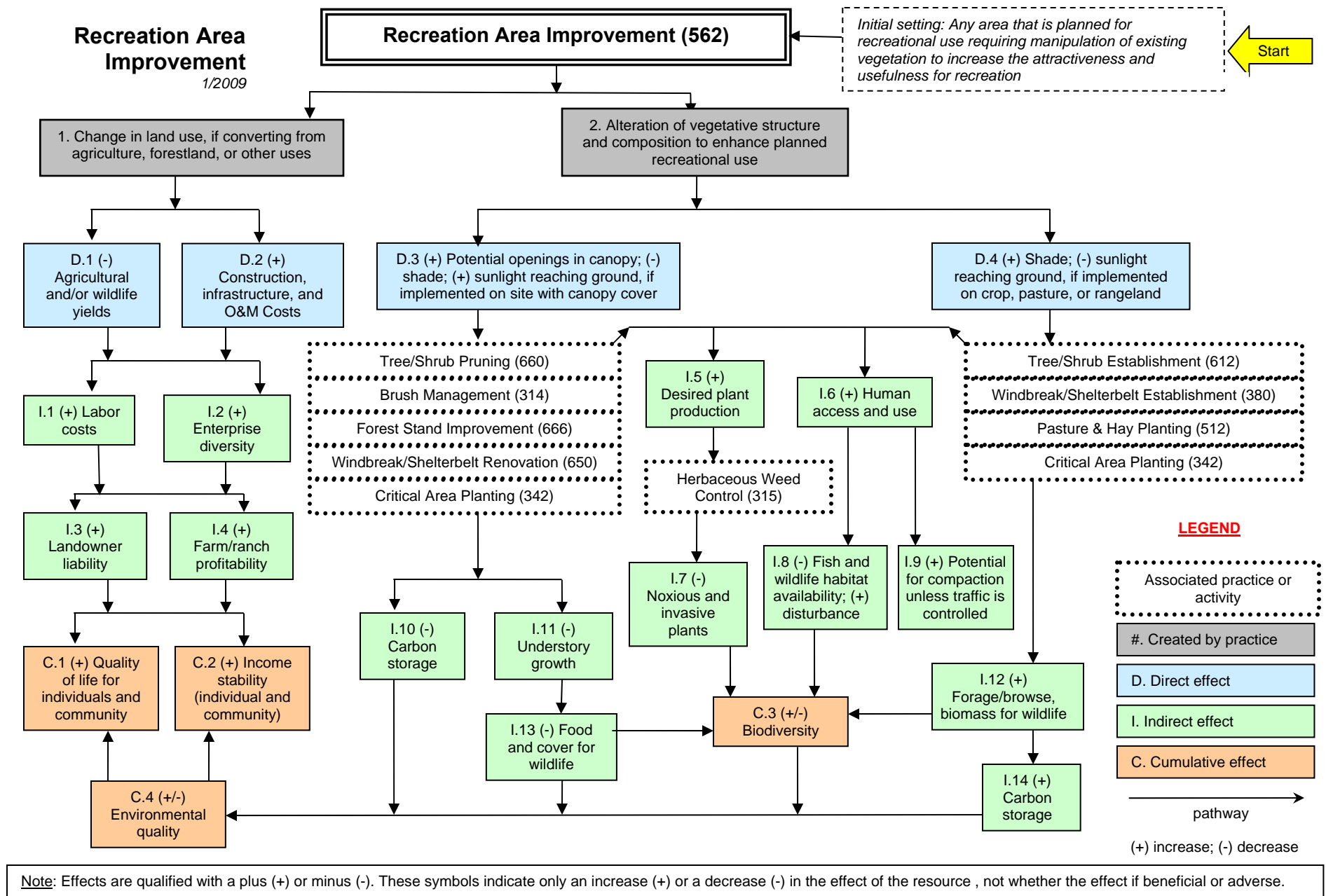
COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Recreation Area Improvement is commonly applied as part of a Conservation Management System with practices such as:

- Recreation Land Grading and Shaping (566)
- Recreation Trail and Walkway (568)
- Brush Management (314)
- Tree/Shrub Pruning (660)
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380)
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (650)
- Access Control (472)
- Fence (382)
- Critical Area Planting (342)
- Heavy Use Area Protection (561)
- Herbaceous Weed Control (315)

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.



The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.